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to 16.2 per thousand of the population. This was also higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to only 15.6. Of the large German towns and cities, however, two-thirds showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following places having a considerably higher rate of mortality than this city, viz, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Bremen, Brunswick, Danzig, Königsberg, Breslau, Dresden, Cologne, Aix la Chapelle, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The death rate of Hamburg and Halle corresponded exactly with that of Berlin, while the following places had a lower rate of mortality than this city, viz, Charlottenburg (with 15.5); Schöneberg (with the minimum of 7 per thousand); Leipzig, Hanover, Kiel, Carlsruhe. Since the foregoing week there has been a considerable increase in the number of deaths among children in the first year of life. The infant mortality rate, 4.2 per year and thousand, was higher than the Hamburg and Leipzig figure, but lower than the Munich rate.

There were registered 111 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis; 73 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs; 37 deaths from cancer; 11 deaths from scarlet fever; 9 deaths from diphtheria; 5 deaths from measles. Finally, 9 persons died by violence.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Cholera and plague mortality—Plague increasing in Rangoon.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, March 23, as follows:

There were no transactions at this port during the week ended March 18, 1905.

During the week ended March 18, 1905, there were 30 deaths from cholera and 405 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal, during the week ended March 11, 1905, there were 9,406 cases and 8,243 deaths from plague.

In India, during the week ended March 11, 1905, there were 52,504 cases and 45,541 deaths.

Plague increasing in Rangoon.

Plague is steadily increasing in Rangoon. The last information available, up to the 20th instant, reports 170 cases with 136 deaths.

A European photographer had plague, and the report, from a lay correspondent, states that he took the disease by photographing a plague patient, but is on a fair way to recovery.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Communicable diseases—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, March 16, as follows:

During the week ended March 11, 1905, bills of health were issued to 2 steamships having an aggregate personnel of 159 crew and 164 passengers; 74 steerage passengers were bathed and their clothing was disinfected; 80 intending emigrants were examined with reference to

their freedom from diseases contemplated by the immigration laws of the United States.

Reports of communicable diseases in Yokohama have been received at the consulate-general, as follows: For the week ended February 26: Enteric fever, 1 case, 1 death; diphtheria, 8 cases, 6 deaths; dysentery, 1 case, no deaths. For the week ended March 5: Enteric fever, 3 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 4 cases, 2 deaths; dysentery, 1 case, no deaths.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Manchuria* recommended, March 23, for rejection. For Honolulu, 30; for San Francisco, 3.

MEXICO.

Reports from Tampico—Mortuary statistics—Health conditions favorable—Mortality from pneumonia—Stegomyia and Anopheles mosquitoes increasing.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, April 3 and 10, as follows: Week ended April 1, 1905. Mortuary statistics: Senile debility, 2; tuberculosis pulmonalis, 3; pneumonia, 4; intermittent fever, 3; septicæmia, 1; Bright's disease, 1; peritonitis, traumatic, 1; ulcer of the leg, 1; railroad accident, 1; cachexia (malarial), 1; total, 18. Estimated population (large), 20,000. Mortality rate, 46.80.

At this season of the year health conditions are more favorable than at any other time.

Mortuary report for the week ended April 8, 1905.—Fevers, 2; tuberculosis, pulmonary, 3; drowned, 1; pneumonia, 5; scirrhus of the liver, 3; epilepsy, 1; pulmonary congestion, 1; traumatic injury, 1; ascites, 1; diarrhea 2; congenital debility, 1; total, 21. Mortality rate on basis of 20,000 population, 54.60. Attention is invited to the number of deaths occurring from pneumonia.

Sanitary conditions here remain about the same, except that *Stegomyia* and *Anopheles* are increasing gradually, while the *Culex*, gnats, and sand flies are decreasing slightly, probably because the first two mentioned can better stand the hot weather now prevailing.

Report from Veracruz—Mortality—Sewerage system in operation—Destruction or oiling of mosquito-breeding places.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, April 6, as follows:

The last reported case of yellow fever at Veracruz was on December 29, 1904. No quarantinable disease has been reported during 1905. During the 4 weeks ended March 25 there were recorded in the city of Veracruz (population 33,000) 137 deaths from all causes, making an annual death rate of 53.95 per 1,000. Of this number 8 deaths were due to pernicious fever, 1 to remittent fever, and 44 to tuberculosis.

The rainy season proper has not yet begun, and mosquitoes are not abundant. I have found several specimens of *Culex*, but only one of *Stegomyia*. A sewerage system is in operation, and about one-fourth of the city is connected therewith. I am informed by the Veracruz board of health that the registry and daily inspection of nonimmunes